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DESCRIPTION OF A NEW SPECIES OF *NEUSTICURUS* FROM SOUTH AMERICA (LIZARDS, TEIIDÆ)[1]

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While at The American Museum of Natural History, in 1927, I had the opportunity to examine the lizards of the family Teiidæ in the collection there. As a result of this study, I have presented, elsewhere,[2] my conclusions pertaining to the phylogeny of this interesting and important South American group, reserving for the present article the diagnosis of a new species of *Neusticurus*.

Neusticurus ocellatus, new species

TYPE SPECIMEN.—A. M. N. H. No. 22512; Rurrenabaque, Bolivia; collected by N. E. Pearson of the Mulford Biological Expedition in October, 1921; a male.

DISTRIBUTION.—Western Bolivia and southern and central Peru.

DIAGNOSIS.—A species closely allied to *N. ecpleopus* Cope of northern Peru and southern Ecuador, differing in the possession of lateral scales which are not essentially different from the dorsals; back and sides covered by enlarged plates with high keels, these surrounded by granules and arranged in rather regular transverse series; caudal ridges distinct above, the median two apparently closer together than they are in other forms of *Neusticurus;* frontonasal entire, but with a short median suture often present anteriorly; four supraoculars; a series of 21 femoral pores on each thigh in the male (type), this reduced to only a few preanal pores in the female; uniform brownish above and below, lighter beneath; a series of white, black-edged ocelli usually present on the sides.

MEASUREMENTS OF THE TYPE SPECIMEN.—Total length, 210 mm.; tip of snout to vent, 76 mm; tip of snout to ear, 19 mm.; width of head, 14 mm.; front leg, 26 mm.; and hind leg, 37 mm.

PARATYPES.—Fifty-four specimens from Chanchamayo and Perené, Peru.

[1]Revised by Charles E. Burt, who will further discuss the new form in his forthcoming report on the South American lizards in the collection of The American Museum of Natural History.

[2]1928, Zool. Anz., LXXVI, pp. 222–236.